

BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT

CAR PARK EXTENSION BAMBURGH CASTLE NORTHUMBERLAND



REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Compiled for Bamburgh Castle Estate by The Bamburgh Research Project: Commercial Projects Section

BRP 19/03d

November 2019

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SUMMARY

This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Bamburgh Castle Estate during November 2019 and details the results of an intermittent archaeological monitoring undertaken during groundworks for the construction of an extension to the west of the current castle car park, Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland. The work was undertaken in compliance with a WSI, prepared by BRP in September 2019, to fulfil the mitigation required to comply with the planning application. The present study represents the final phase in a process of archaeological mitigation undertaken as part of the planning decision. The NCC planning reference is 17/03200/FUL and the OASIS reference is bamburgh1-376236.

The development area lies to the immediate south of Bamburgh castle and to the west of the present castle car park, towards the eastern extent of Bamburgh Village, which is 7km east of Belford in north east Northumberland centred on grid reference NU 18489 34930 (Figures 1 and 2).

The Northumberland HER for the vicinity of the site, to a radius of 1km, lists eighty entries. Fifty six of these are of post-medieval date, including numerous listed buildings and World War II defensive items. Five items are of prehistoric date, including evidence for Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age burial and probably Iron Age cropmarks, indicative of a long settled landscape. With the exception of one undated feature the remaining thirty eight items are of early medieval and medieval date, underlining the importance of Bamburgh in the Middle Ages.

The area of the present car park was investigated by topographical survey by Hope-Taylor in 1959 and this was followed up by a trench excavated into one of the mounds, one each side of the exit road from the car park, that Hope-Taylor thought were likely artificial and therefore potentially related to burial or the castle siege mound described as being constructed during the siege of the castle in 1095. His trench identified two layers that produced finds evidence, one of mixed 13th to 14th century and modern date, suggesting a disturbed or dumped deposit, and an earlier one of 12th century date. This effectively ruled out both the theory that the mounds were early burial mounds and also made it too late to be the 11th century siege mound. A section of this trench was preserved within the Hope-Taylor archive and confirms that the 12th century layer lies some 1.5m below ground level close to the edge of the mound.

The excavation and levelling of the car park was undertaken over 7 days, from 8th October to the 14th October 2019. The excavation work was undertaken by 360 degree excavator reducing the ground in successive spits until the desired levels were reached for the build up of the new car park surface. The area was seen to consist of yellow sand (102), that is almost certainly aeolian in origin, beneath a grey-yellow sand and silt topsoil (100) up to 0.4m thick. This was entirely consistent with the results of the trial trench excavation undertaken in August (Figures 3 and 4 and Plate 2). The only feature of any note was a series of dressed stone fragments and a modest area of discoloured sand in the area of a structure marked on the OS map. It would appear that this was the only remains of this former structure and explains the failure to identify it as a standing building during the initial inspection of the site. The monitoring confirmed the prediction that the current scheme of works for the construction of the new car park does not involve excavation to a depth sufficient to disturb layers of archaeological interest that were revealed by Hope-Taylor in the 1960s (Figure 4).

**CAR PARK EXTENSION
BAMBURGH CASTLE
NORTHUMBERLAND**

**REPORT ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Bamburgh Castle Estate during August 2019 and details the results of the intermittent archaeological monitoring undertaken during the groundworks to reduce and level the new car park surface, and construct the bund to enclose it, on ground immediately to the west of the current castle car park, Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The work was undertaken in compliance with a WSI prepared by BRP in September 2019 in order to comply with the appropriate level of mitigation based on the previous evaluation work undertaken as part of the planning application. The NCC planning reference is 17/03200/FUL and the OASIS reference is bamburgh1-376236.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area lies to the immediate south of Bamburgh Castle and to the west of the present castle car park, towards the eastern extent of Bamburgh village, which is 7km east of Belford in north east Northumberland, centred on grid reference NU 18489 34930 (Figures 1 and 2).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.0.1 The Northumberland HER for the vicinity of the site, to a radius of 1km, lists eighty entries. Fifty six of these are of post-medieval date, including numerous listed buildings and World War II defensive items. Five items are of prehistoric date, including evidence for Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age burial and probably Iron Age cropmarks, indicative of a settled landscape. With the exception of one undated feature the remaining thirty eight items are of early medieval and medieval date, underlining the importance of Bamburgh in the Middle Ages.
- 3.0.2 It is clear from archaeological and documentary sources that an early medieval site of international importance lies beneath Bamburgh Castle. It is also highly probable that an early medieval site also lies in the area of the modern village, but no evidence has so far emerged. A number of medieval features and sites are known to have been present in and around the site of the present village. The church of St Aidan located at the west side of the village (HER 5257) contains structural work of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. Masonry believed to be a part of The Master of Bamburgh's Tower, is preserved within the east wall of the churchyard (HER 5258). A cell of Augustinian canons was founded at Bamburgh in AD 1121. Masonry remains, now built into the farm buildings adjacent to Bamburgh Hall, are noted as possibly representing part of the monastic buildings (HER 24160). Two further

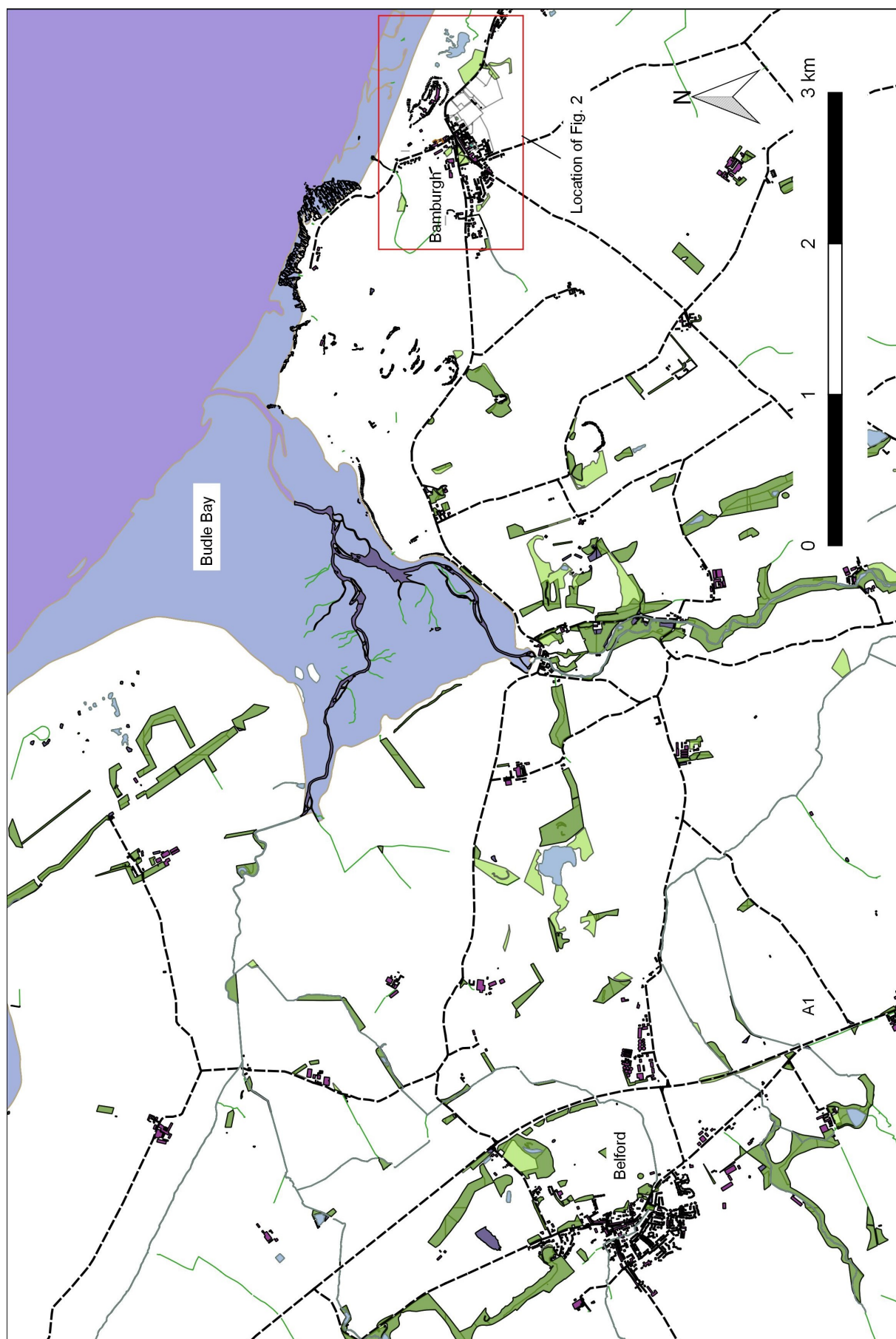


Figure 1: Location

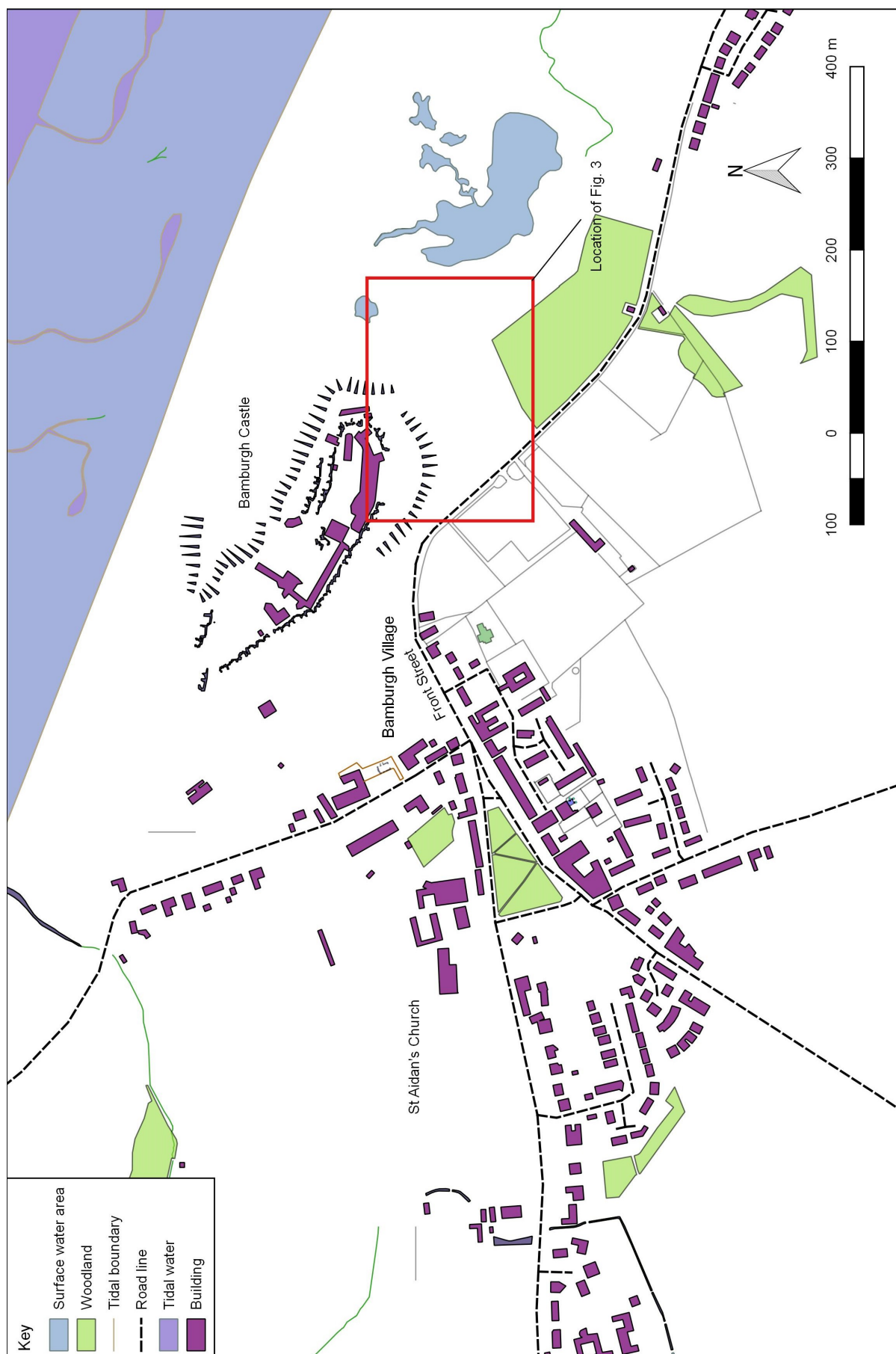


Figure 2: Location of the development area in Bamburgh Village

ecclesiastical sites were present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A Dominican friary (HER 5353), founded in AD 1265, lay some 300m west of St Aidan's church at Friars Farm. The third site, that of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene, in existence by AD 1256 and defunct by AD 1326, cannot be located with great accuracy.

- 3.0.3 A borough is known from documentary sources to have been present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A burgess, noted as paying a fine in AD 1170, confirms its presence at that time, but a royal charter was not issued till AD 1255. The names of six streets within the town are mentioned by these records. Spitalgate was a major thoroughfare that extended beyond the legal limits of the borough. A linear earthwork, to the north of the County Council car park, that aligns with South Victoria Terrace, has been proposed as the former line of Spitalgate since the 19th century, an interpretation reinforced by Stewart Ainsworth during the Time Team investigations of 2010 (Ainsworth pers comm.). If correctly identified it adds some substance to the identification of the hospital as having occupied the enclosure on the west side of the village, as demarked on the 2nd Edition OS. The post-medieval history of the village is dominated by its ownership by a series of great estates beginning with the purchase of the castle and village by Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the early 18th century. It was purchased by the first Lord Armstrong in 1888 and remains in the ownership of the Trustees of Lord Armstrong to the present.
- 3.0.4 The area of the present car park was investigated by topographical survey by Hope-Taylor in 1959 and this was followed up by a trench excavated into one of the mounds, one each side of the exit road from the car park, that Hope-Taylor thought were likely artificial and therefore potentially related to burial or the castle siege mound described as being constructed during the siege of the castle in 1095. His trench recovered finds from two layers the upper being a mixed assemblage of 13th to 14th century and modern date, indicating a disturbed deposit. The earlier one of 12th century date appears to have been considered genuinely medieval. This effectively ruled out both the theory that the mound was an early burial mounds and also made it too late to be the 11th century siege mound. A section of this trench was preserved within the Hope-Taylor archive and confirms that the 12th century layer lies some 1.5m below ground level close to the edge of the mound. There are problems with interpreting the Hope-Taylor archive however as converting his contour survey to metric does not seem to match his own section and his location plan for the trench shows a shorter trench than the section depicts, suggesting it is schematic rather than an accurate depiction.

3.1 Cartographic evidence

- 3.1.1 Speed's map of 1610 depicts Bamburgh only in schematic terms and can offer no insight beyond the presence of the village. Armstrong's Map of 1769, Fryer's Map of 1820 and Greenwood's Map of 1828 offer a little more detail but lack the definition to add any information of note. The Tithe Award map of 1846 does depict a path down to the road from the area of the current car park but this seems to lie on a different alignment to the exit route from the car park that we see today. A variation of this route appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey altered to join the road in the general area of the current exit and it is not until the 3rd Edition, after the First World War that we see the road we are familiar with.

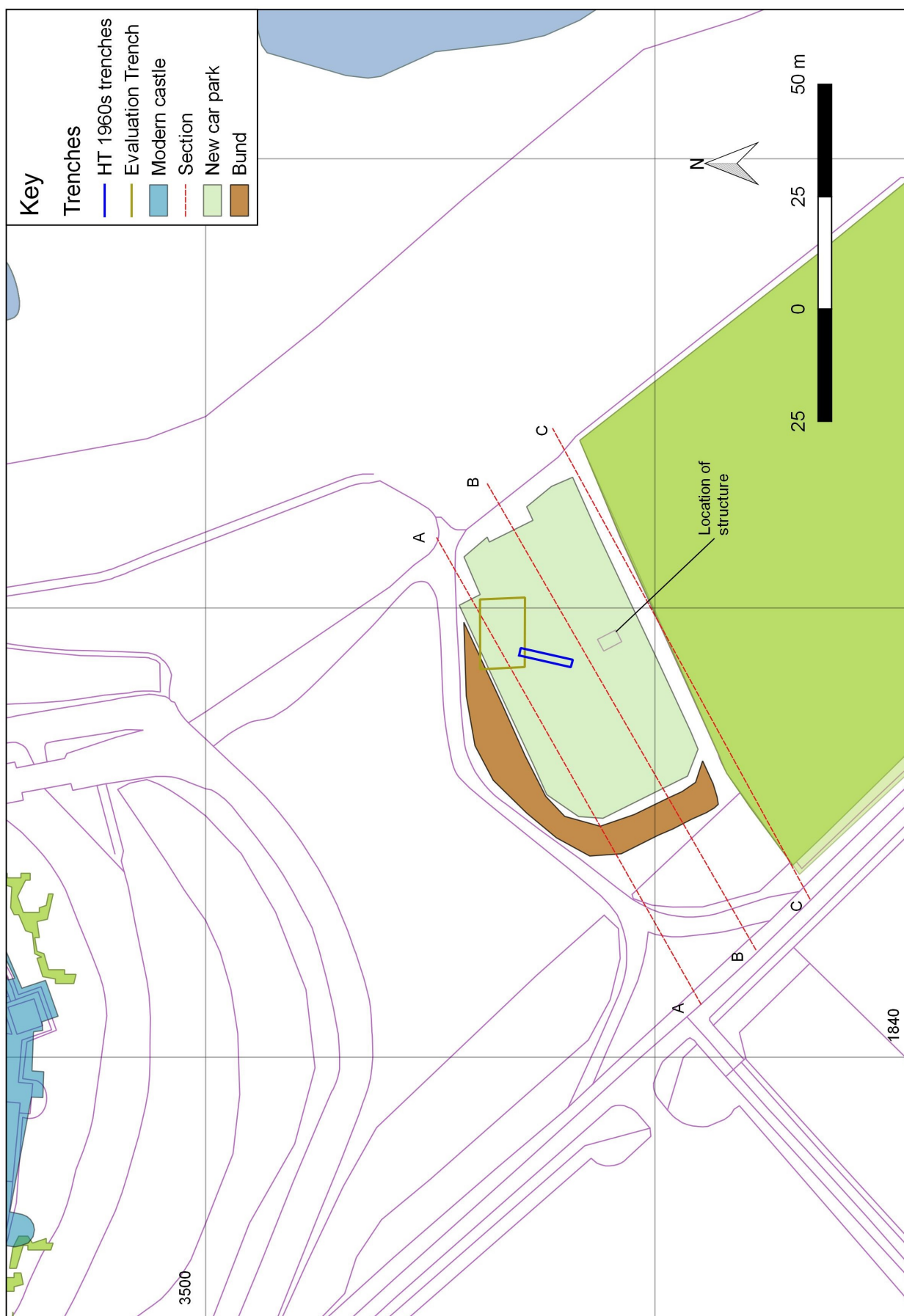


Figure 3: Plan of new car park extension and bund depicting the location of the Hope-Taylor and evaluation trench

4.0 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.0.1 Bamburgh is noted within the North East Region Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 61) as a site of national as well as regional importance. It is problematic that the extent of the urban settlement in the early medieval period can only be speculated upon, using analogy with comparable sites within the region, as no direct evidence for early medieval Bamburgh has been identified, within the village, to date. Such potential raises the possibility that such material could be present within the proposed development. The ephemeral and distributed nature of such sites would make the identification of such material problematic even with trial trenching.
- 4.0.2 The available evidence from the work undertaken by Hope-Taylor provides a quite compelling argument that medieval surfaces were present in the area of the castle car park. The clear implication of this is the potential for archaeological material, of some importance, to be present within the development area, and vulnerable to development activity depending on depth of distances.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Intermittent monitoring

- 5.1.1 The objective of the monitoring is to ensure that any features of archaeological interest that might be encountered during the ground reduction will be appropriately recorded.
- 5.1.3 All work was to be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct of the Certified Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014) and will follow their Standard and Guidance for Excavation (CifA 2014) and Field Excavation (CifA 2014).

5.2 General standards

- 5.2.1 All archaeological features identified will be sample excavated according to their type and form.
- 50% of all discrete features.
 - 25% of the area of a linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill.
 - 10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill.
- 5.2.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 5.2.3 Secure contexts will be sampled for dating where appropriate, whether on site or as sub samples of bulk samples. Any concentrations of charcoal or other carbonised material recovered on site will usually be retained.
- 5.2.4 Pottery and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples whilst significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. All finds will be recorded and processed according to the BRP system and submitted for post-excavation assessment. Finds recovery and storage strategies will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995 and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials CifA 2014). Should artefacts of gold or silver covered by the 1996 Treasure Act be recovered, appropriate procedures will be followed.

- 5.2.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.
- 5.2.6 Any archaeological features encountered will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:
1. A digital photographic record will be compiled and provision made for deposition with the ADS as part of the site archive.
 2. A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.
 3. All features will be drawn at an appropriate scale using pre-printed permatrace. Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.2.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.2.8 Arrangements will be made with the appropriate museum for the deposition of the site archive within 6 month of the completion of the post-excavation report.

6.0 RESULTS OF MONITORING

- 6.0.1 The excavation and levelling of the car park was undertaken over 7 days, from 8th October to the 14th October 2019. The excavation work was undertaken by 360 degree excavator reducing the ground in successive spits until the desired levels were reached for the build up of the new car park surface. The area was seen to consist of yellow sand (102), that is almost certainly aeolian in origin, beneath a grey-yellow sand and silt topsoil (100) up to 0.4m thick. This was entirely consistent with the results of the trial trench excavation undertaken in August (Figures 3 and 4 and Plate 2).
- 6.0.2 The only feature of any note was a series of dressed stone fragments and a modest area of discoloured sand in the area of the structure marked on the OS map. It would appear that this was the only remains of this former structure and explains the failure to identify it as a standing building during the initial inspection of the site (Figure 3 and Plate 1).

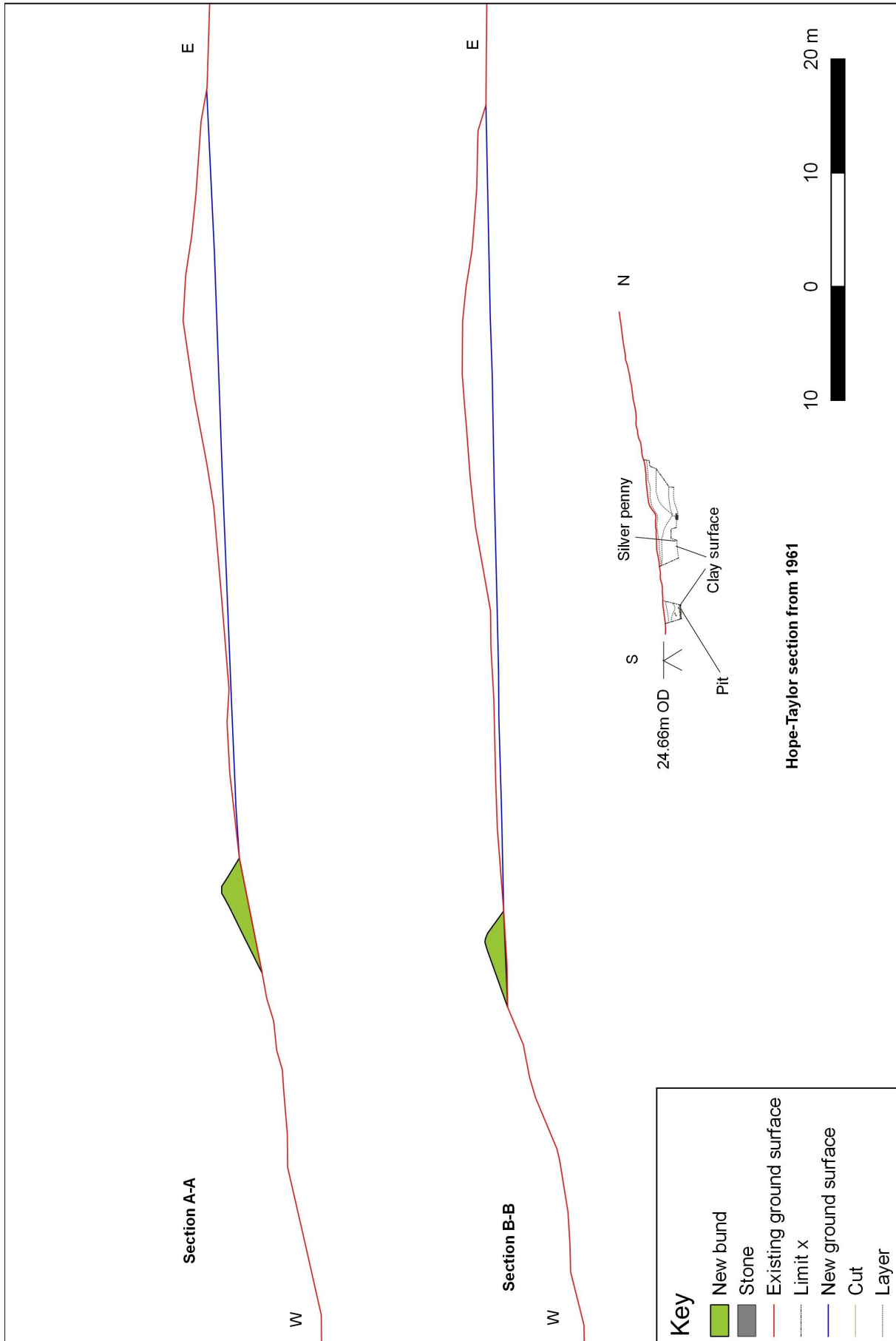


Figure 4: Sections A-A and B-B through the area of the proposed new car park extension together with the Hope-Taylor trench



Plate 1: Stone and structural fragments likely to represent remains of a former structure depicted from 2nd Edition OS, facing north-west



Plate 2: Deepest excavation within the trench showing the extent of the aeolian sand deposits, facing north

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.0.1 The present monitoring has confirmed that the area of the current car park is made up of a deep and developed aeolian dune that extends to a considerable depth over the area of the rough ground to the south of the present car park, as predicted by the trial trench work. No trace of Hope-Taylor's trench of 1961 was seen during the monitoring likely in part due to its modest size and that its backfill would have mostly consisted of sand. The masonry fragments identified are almost certainly all that remained of the rectangular structure, depicted on maps from the 2nd Edition OS, that must have been demolished or collapsed in recent decades. The monitoring confirmed the prediction that the current scheme of works for the construction of the new car park does not involve excavation to a depth sufficient to disturb layers of archaeological interest that were revealed by Hope-Taylor in the 1960s (Figure 4).

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.0.1 There were no features or finds to indicate any pre-modern activity within the area of the monitoring and that the car park extension has not reached levels of archaeological significance.

Text and illustrations: Graeme Young
BRP 19/03d

November 2019

REFERENCES

Published and unpublished sources

- BRP 2000 *Finds Manual*, 2000
- BRP 2013 *Health and Safety Document*
- BRP 2014 *Two sites in Bamburgh Village Desk Based Assessment*
- CifA 2014 *Codes of Conduct*
- CifA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Excavation.*
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- Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
- Hope-Taylor, B. 1960. Excavation committee, report for 1961, Bamburgh, University of Durham Gazette, new ser., 8(3), 5–6

APPENDIX I:

**BAMBURGH CASTLE CAR PARK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
BAMBURGH
NORTHUMBERLAND**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
WRITTEN SCHEDULE OF INVESTIGATION**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Bamburgh Castle Estate during September 2019 and comprises a Written Schedule of Investigation for the archaeological monitoring of the area for an extension of the car park at Bamburgh Castle, Bamburgh, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The document has been prepared in order to fulfil a requirement for intermittent archaeological monitoring during the construction phase of the build process. This monitoring is in response to process of archaeological assessment that has taken place. It will provide evidence to inform the design process and also to assess the need for additional work to be conducted, after the determination of an application.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area lies to the immediate south of Bamburgh castle and to the west of the present castle car park, towards the eastern extent of Bamburgh Village, which is 7km east of Belford in north east Northumberland. It is within an overgrown semi-wild mound, centred on grid reference NU 18489 34930 (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The Northumberland HER for the vicinity of the site, to a radius of 1km, lists eighty entries. Fifty six of these are of post-medieval date, including numerous listed buildings and World War II defensive items. Five items are of prehistoric date, including evidence for Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age burial and probably Iron Age cropmarks, indicative of a settled landscape. With the exception of one undated feature the remaining thirty eight items are of early medieval and medieval date, underlining the importance of Bamburgh in the Middle Ages.
- 2.2.2 It is clear from archaeological and documentary sources that an early medieval site of international importance lies beneath Bamburgh Castle. It is also highly probable that an early medieval site also lies in the area of the modern village, but no evidence has so far emerged. A number of medieval features and sites are known to have been present in and around the site of the present village. The church of St Aidan located at the west side of the village (HER 5257) contains structural work of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. Masonry believed to be a part of The Master of Bamburgh's Tower, is preserved within the east wall of the churchyard (HER 5258). A cell of Augustinian canons was founded at Bamburgh in AD 1121. Masonry remains, now built into the farm buildings adjacent to Bamburgh Hall, are noted as possibly representing part of the monastic buildings (HER 24160). Two further ecclesiastical sites were present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A Dominican friary (HER 5353), founded in AD 1265, lay some 300m west of St Aidan's church at Friars Farm. The third site, that of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene, in existence by AD 1256 and defunct by AD 1326, cannot be located with great accuracy.
- 2.2.3 A borough is known from documentary sources to have been present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A burgess, noted as paying a fine in AD 1170, confirms its presence at that time, but a royal charter was not issued till AD 1255. The names of six streets within the town are mentioned by these records. Spitalgate was a major thoroughfare that extended beyond the legal limits of the borough. A linear earthwork, to the north of the County Council car park, that aligns with South Victoria Terrace, has been proposed as the former line of Spitalgate since the 19th century, an interpretation reinforced by Stewart Ainsworth during the Time Team investigations of 2010 (Ainsworth pers comm.). If correctly identified it adds some substance to the identification of the hospital as having occupied the enclosure on the west side of the village, as demarked on the 2nd Edition OS. The post-medieval history of the village is dominated by its ownership by a series of great estates beginning with the purchase of the castle and village by Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the early 18th century. It was purchased by the first Lord Armstrong in 1888 and remains in the ownership of the Trustees of

Lord Armstrong to the present.

- 2.2.4 The area of the present car park was investigated by topographical survey by Hope-Taylor in 1959 and this was followed up by a trench excavated into one of the mounds, one each side of the exit road from the car park, that Hope-Taylor thought were likely artificial and therefore potentially related to burial or the castle siege mound described as being constructed during the siege of the castle in 1095. His trench identified two layers of occupation of broadly 13th to 14th century date and an earlier one of 12th century date. This effectively ruled out both the theory that the mounds were early burial mounds and also made it too late to be the 11th century siege mound. A section of this trench was preserved with the Hope-Taylor archive and confirms that these horizons are at their shallowest some 1.5m below ground level close to the edge of the mound and likely well over 2m in the main mound area. Converting his contour survey to metric does not seem to match his own section and his location plan for the trench shows a shorter trench than the section depicts, suggesting it is a little schematic rather than an accurate depiction. Understanding the Hope-Taylor records would likely benefit from more work than has been currently possible.

2.3 Impact of the development

- 2.3.1 Bamburgh is noted within the North East Region Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 61) as a site of national as well as regional importance. It is problematic that the extent of the urban settlement in the early medieval period can only be speculated upon, using analogy with comparable sites within the region, as no direct evidence for early medieval Bamburgh has been identified, within the village, to date. Such potential raises the possibility that such material could be present within the proposed development. The ephemeral and distributed nature of such sites would make the identification of such material problematic even with trial trenching.
- 2.3.2 The available evidence from the work undertaken by Hope-Taylor provides a quite compelling argument that medieval surfaces were present in the area of the castle car park. The clear implication of this is the potential for archaeological material, of some importance, to be present within the development area, and vulnerable to development activity depending on depth of distances.
- 2.3.3 It is clear from the trial trenching evaluation that in the area of the mound that the depth of post medieval sand is very considerable and that the proposed groundworks will not impact on any archaeological sensitive material. Elsewhere in the area of the development, whilst it is likely that sensitive material is at a safe depth it has not been demonstrated with certainty. As a result, and with an acceptance of the relative low risk, an intermittent monitoring is proposed initially.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 During excavation activity a suitably experienced archaeologist, familiar with the archaeological background to the site, will be present intermittently to identify if any archaeological sensitive layers are exposed. All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Certified Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and should follow the CIfA Standards for Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014) and the CIfA Standards for Excavation (CIfA 2014) and will generally conform to the following methodology
- 3.2 A contingency of up to 15 person days of investigation can be invoked following consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, the client and the monitoring archaeologist.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological monitoring

- 4.1.1 The monitoring will be conducted intermittently by an experienced member of the archaeological team.
- 4.1.3 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct of the Certified Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and will follow their Standard and Guidance for Excavation (CIfA 2014) and Field Excavation (CIfA 2014).
- 4.1.4 All archaeological features identified during the monitoring will be sample excavated according to their type and form.

4.2 General standards

- 4.2.1 All archaeological features identified will be sample excavated according to their type and form.
- 50% of all discrete features.
25% of the area of a linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill.
10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill.
- 4.2.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 4.2.3 Secure contexts will be sampled for dating where appropriate, whether on site or as sub samples of bulk samples. Any concentrations of charcoal or other carbonised material recovered on site will usually be retained.
- 4.2.4 Pottery and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples whilst significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. All finds will be recorded and processed according to the BRP system and submitted for post-excavation assessment. Finds recovery and storage strategies will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995 and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials CifA 2014). Should artefacts of gold or silver covered by the 1996 Treasure Act be recovered, appropriate procedures will be followed.
- 4.2.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.
- 4.2.6 Any archaeological features encountered will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:
1. A photographic record will be taken using digital photography and provision made for deposition with the ADS as part of the site archive.
 2. A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.
 3. All features will be drawn at an appropriate scale using pre-printed permatrace. Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 4.2.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.2.8 Arrangements will be made with the appropriate museum for the deposition of the site archive within 6 month of the completion of the post-excavation report.

5.0 CONTINGENCY

- 5.0.1 A specific contingency of 15 person days excavation has been specified if archaeological material is encountered, to be invoked following consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, the client and the monitoring archaeologist.

6.0 MONITORING

- 5.1 Access will be made available at all reasonable times to the archaeological representatives of the Northumberland County council Conservation Team to inspect the excavation site.
- 5.2 Access to the site will be on the basis of prior notification and subject to any relevant health and safety considerations.

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION WORK, ARCHIVE AND REPORT COMPILATION

- 6.1 On completion of the excavation an assessment of the site records and finds will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (1991) guidelines. This will include:
- collation of all site records
 - compilation of a report
 - production of context, photographic, finds and illustration databases

- analysis of the finds assemblage by relevant specialists
- environmental assessment of selected bulk samples

6.2 The assessment report, with each page and paragraph numbered and with cross referenced illustrations, will include:

- summary of the project background
- site location
- methodology
- results of the watching brief
- site location plans and illustrations of results at appropriate scales
- interpretation of the results in an appropriate context
- post-excavation assessment of the site archive
- catalogue and assessment of the artefactual archive
- catalogue and assessment of the faunal remains
- catalogue and assessment of the palaeoenvironmental samples recovered
- appendix containing a list and summary of each recorded context

6.3 A copy of the report should be submitted by the archaeologist to the commissioning client, and the County Council Conservation Team within 15 working days of completion of the work. A summary will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and an article will be submitted to a local or national journal if appropriate.

6.4 The site archive will be prepared to the standard specified in the Management of Archaeological Projects, appendix 3 (HBMC 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). A summary account of the context record will be included and written by the supervising archaeologist. The archive will be deposited at the specified museum within 6 months of completion of the work on site.

6.5 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.

7.0 PERSONNEL

7.1 The designated project manager Graeme Young, is one of the five directors of the Bamburgh Research Project. A graduate of Newcastle University, with 28 years of experience in field archaeology including directing a number of excavations of urban medieval sites in Newcastle and Durham.

7.2 The excavation of the trial trenches will be undertaken over a period of 10 working days. Additional field staff, with appropriate archaeological experience, will be engaged as required. Resources have been allocated for a site supervisor and a site assistant with provision of a second site assistant for four days should they be required. An additional five person days has been set aside should additional trenching be required.

8.0 SUB-CONTRACTED SPECIALISTS

8.0.1 Although it is not possible to predict the range of artefacts that may be recovered provision has been made for the analysis of the most common artefacts.

Material	Specialist
Medieval pottery	Jenny Vaughan
Post-medieval pottery	Jenny Vaughan
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
Roman Pottery	Blaise Vyner/ John Dore
Animal bone	Durham University Archaeological Services
Palaeoenvironmental	Durham University Archaeological Services
Conservation	Karen Barker

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.0.1 The Bamburgh Research Project complies with the 1974 Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments in all its operations. The SCAUM manual and the Bamburgh Research Project Health and Safety Policy Document is followed for all site works. A designated and appropriately trained first aider is present at all times during working hours. A First Aid kit, Accident Book and telephone are provided for each project. Safety footwear is mandatory on all excavation sites. Where required safety helmets and reflective jackets are provided. It is policy for a vehicle to be present at an excavation and staff must be appropriately equipped for bad weather.
- 9.0.2 All staff undergo a safety induction prior to commencing work on site. A written risk assessment is undertaken specific for each site. The safety assessment is reviewed on a daily basis and changes to the working conditions monitored continually during adverse weather conditions.